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RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL  
OF  
CRICKLADE AND WOOTTON BASSETT

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THE  
ANNUAL REPORT  
of the  
MEDICAL OFFICER  
OF HEALTH  
and  
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH  
INSPECTOR  
FOR THE YEAR 1959

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REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR THE YEAR 1959

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CRICKLADE & WOOTTON BASSETT RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

To the Chairman and Members of  
the Rural District Council of  
Cricklade and Wootton Bassett

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present, on behalf of my predecessor, Dr. W. Norman Taylor, the annual report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1960.

The outstanding problem of the year was the outbreak of dysentery in Broad Town and Wootton Bassett in January. This recurrent problem was eventually controlled after much work had been done by the Public Health Department and the Medical Officer of Health with the co-operation of the Headmasters of the schools concerned. I mention the schools particularly because they are the usual centres of outbreaks of dysentery which need continual watching.

We have still to attain a higher standard of sanitation in these areas and a higher standard of education in hand washing.

An important step forward has been taken this year in the running down and evacuation of the temporary dwellings at Lydiard Park; the people from these huts have all been found improved accommodation mostly in the Swindon area.

The routine inspection of food premises and water supplies have continued to maintain results of a high standard and we now have piped water supply to 96% of the houses in the area.

It is of more than ordinary interest that the number of annual new cases of human tuberculosis has dropped steadily from 32 in 1953 to only 2 in 1959.

The annual report of the Chief Public Health Inspector and Housing Officer is attached herewith.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

P. S. Mitchell

Acting Medical Officer of Health

The Surgery,  
Wootton Bassett.

July 1960.

CRICKLADE AND WOOTTON BASSETT

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

1959-60

Chairman of the Council:

HERBERT JOHN EVELEIGH

Vice-Chairman of the Council:

E. H. PIKE

Clerk to the Council:

W. J. HOSIER

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

All the Members of the Council

Chairman:

E. H. PIKE

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING COMMITTEE

All the Members of the Council

Chairman:

HERBERT JOHN EVELEIGH



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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF AS AT

31st December 1959.

Medical Officer of Health

W.NORMAN-TAYLOR, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,  
D.I.H., (also Medical Officer of Health Highworth Rural  
District Council, Assistant County and School Medical  
Officer, Wilts. County Council). (Commenced 23.4.59,  
resigned 31.12.59)

K.J.ADAMS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., Acting Medical  
Officer of Health (1.1.59 to 22.4.59)

Chief Public Health Inspector

C.E.JAMES, C.S.I.B., Cert.Meat and Foods,  
M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Additional Public Health Inspector

T.L.COX, C.S.I.B., Cert.Meat and Foods, Cert.Smoke  
Inspector, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector

S.MORELAND, C.S.I.B., Cert.Meat and Foods, Cert.Smoke  
Inspector, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., M.R.I.P.H.H.,  
R.S.H.Dip.H.E.

Student Public Health Inspector

G. C. DUNFORD

Rodent Operator

W.H. BUCKLAND

Clerical Staff

MISS M. SIMPKINS

MISS B. BUSH

(Services shared with Highworth Rural District  
Council and Wilts. County Council)

Council Offices

Manor House  
Wootton Bassett  
Wilts

Telephone -

Wootton Bassett 458

Office of Medical Officer of Health

Highworth R.D.C. Offices  
17 Bath Road  
Swindon, Wilts

Telephone

Swindon 4847/8/9



# GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area of District	.. ..	45,911 acres
Number of Parishes	.. ..	14
Estimated Population (including Service personnel)	.. ..	17,230
Number of inhabited houses (permanent)	.. ..	4,792
Rateable Value as at 1st April 1959	.. ..	£163,321
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	.. ..	£690

Population: The estimated population shows an increase of 410 compared with 1958.

Number of inhabited houses: The figure of 4792 shows an increase of 81 compared with the previous year.

No new houses were erected in 1959 by the Council but 86 were built by private enterprise.

## EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

### Live Births:

Births	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	172	134	306
Illegitimate	3	6	9
Total number of live births	175	140	315

Live birth-rate per 1,000 population (corrected)	..	18.7
Live birth-rate for England and Wales	..	16.5
Comparability factor for the District	..	1.02

### Still Births:

Births	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	2	5	7
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total number of still births	2	5	7

### Deaths:

Deaths from all causes in the area (Male 81, Female 82) Total	163
Death rate per 1,000 population (corrected)	.. .. 11.2
Death rate for England and Wales	.. .. 11.6
Comparability factor	.. .. 1.19

### Infant Mortality:

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age:

Deaths	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	4	6	10
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total number of deaths	4	6	10

# Infant Mortality (contd)

Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age:

Deaths	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	2	4	6
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total number of deaths	2	4	6

Infantile Mortality Rate: Number of infant deaths under  
1 year of age per 1,000 live births ... 31.7  
Infant death rate for England and Wales ... 22

Neonatal Mortality Rate: Number of infant deaths under  
4 weeks of age per 1,000 live births ... 22.2

## CAUSES OF DEATH (all ages)

	Male	Female.
Tuberculosis ...	-	1
Tuberculosis (others) ..	-	-
Malignant Disease of Stomach ...	5	-
Malignant Disease of Lung ...	3	1
Malignant Disease of Breast ...	-	4
Other Malignant Disease ...	5	4
Leukaemia ...	-	2
Lesions of Blood Vessels of Nervous System	9	14
Hyperplasia of prostate ...	1	-
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	-	-
Diabetes ...	1	-
Other Infective and parasitic diseases .	-	-
Coronary Disease ...	16	11
High Blood Pressure with Heart Disease .	-	2
Other Heart Disease ...	12	11
Other Circulatory Disease ...	-	1
Influenza ...	1	1
Pneumonia ...	5	7
Bronchitis ...	4	4
Other Respiratory Disease ...	1	-
Nephritis ...	1	-
Congenital Malformation ...	2	3
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases .	6	13
Motor Vehicle Accidents ...	8	-
All other accidents ...	-	-
Suicide ...	1	-
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	-	3
Total all causes	<u>81</u>	<u>82</u>

Deaths: Comparative figures

Year	1957	1958	1959
Deaths (total)	129	172	163
Lung Cancer	5	3	4
Coronary Disease	23	36	27
Cancer (all forms)	18	29	22
Lesions of Blood Vessels of Nervous System	22	37	23

# NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASES

## Distribution in Parishes

	Ashton Keynes	Bradenstoke	Braydon	Cricklade	Latton	Leigh	Lydiard Tregoze	Lyneham	Purton	Tockenham	Wootton Bassett	Total
Scarlet fever				9		6			7		7	29
Whooping cough	4		1	16	1	4			1			27
Measles	22		1	12	2	28	4	37	6	2	4	118
Pneumonia	1			3		1						5
Food Poisoning									4		1	5
Tuberculosis				1							1	2
Meningococcal Infections											1	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever											1	1
Erysipelas									1		1	2
Dysentery		1				1	9	5	2		21	39

## Tuberculosis - Comparative figures

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Number of new cases	32	12	16	10	10	10	2

During 1959, 1 new case of tuberculosis of the lungs occurred amongst the residents of the District.

During the same period 6 known persons with tuberculosis took up residence in the District.

## IMMUNISATION AND SMALLPOX VACCINATION STATISTICS 1959

Age Group		Under 1	1	2	3	4	5 - 9	10 - 14	Total under 15
Primary imms. completed during 1959	Dip.	200	44		33		21	-	298
	Wh/c.	195	39		32		3	-	269
Reinf. injs. administered during 1959	Dip.	-	-		73		100	-	173
	Wh/c.				67		19		86
Total immunised child population at 31st Dec. 1959	Pre. 1.1.55						357	1,077	1,434
	Post 1.1.55	58	214	232	166	202	1,041	187	2,100

Age Group	Under 1	1	2 - 4	5 - 14	15 or over
Vaccinations	152	9	17	7	7
Re-vaccinations	-	-	1	5	18

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND  
HOUSING OFFICER FOR THE YEAR 1959

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REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND  
HOUSING OFFICER FOR THE YEAR 1959

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May 1960.

To: The Chairman and Members of the Cricklade  
and Wootton Bassett Rural District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my thirtieth Annual Report on the work carried out in my Department.

I must draw attention to the considerable burden placed on the resources of the Department in carrying out the investigation and control of cases of dysentery, a very great amount of the Inspectors' time has been taken up in dealing with this disease.

HOUSING

Number of New Houses erected during the year

(a) By the Local Authority .. ..	Nil
(b) By Private Enterprise .. ..	86

Inspection of Dwellings during the year

(i) Inspected for housing defects under Public Health Acts .. ..	19
(ii) Inspected for housing defects under Housing Acts . . . .	59
(iii) Number of dwellings found to be unfit for habitation . . . .	23
(iv) Number of dwellings found not to be in all respects fit for habitation	25

Remedy of Defects by Informal Action

Number of dwellings rendered fit in consequence of Informal Action .. ..	20
--	----

Action under Statutory Powers (Public Health and Housing Acts)

(A) Proceedings under Public Health Acts	Nil
(B) Proceedings under Sections 9,10,12 Housing Act 1957 .. ..	Nil
(C) Proceedings under Sections 16,17,18 and 27 Housing Act 1957	
(i) Number of Demolition Orders made ..	6
(ii) Number of houses demolished .. ..	5
(iii) Number of Undertakings accepted ..	Nil
(iv) Number of Closing Orders made .. ..	12
(v) Number of dwellings closed as the result of Closing Orders .. ..	4

A prosecution was successfully taken under Section 22, Housing Act 1957, against a person for occupying premises on which a Demolition Order had been made, after they had been vacated.

### Overcrowding.

Number of cases of overcrowding discovered in 1959	1
Number of cases of overcrowding brought forward from 1958	4
Number of cases of overcrowding abated during the year	Nil
Number of cases of overcrowding on December 31st 1959	5

### Housing Acts 1949-57.

Forty-seven applications were received for Improvement Grants for 47 houses, 22 were for Discretionary Grants and 25 for Standard Grants.

Work was completed at 14 houses and the grants made by the Council were:-

Discretionary	£4,841
Standard	£155

The average cost of the Discretionary and Standard Grants per house were £372 and £155 respectively.

The Council made Discretionary Grants of 50% of the cost of improvements (up to the maximum of £400) in all cases.

Two of the applications for Standard Grants were refused and one was withdrawn.

Most of the applications for Standard Grants were made towards the end of the year, hence the completion of work at one house only.

### Rent Act 1957.

One Certificate of Disrepair was issued after the landlord had broken the Undertaking given by him in 1958. Later the repairs were carried out and a Cancellation Certificate was given.

Only one application for a Certificate of Disrepair was received during the year. No certificate was issued, an Undertaking to Repair having been given by the landlord. Repairs were completed and a certificate certifying the defects had been remedied was issued to the landlord.

### Housing Applications.

A comparative table showing the number of applicants for Council houses on December 31st 1959 and December 31st 1958 is given below

Parish	No. of Applicants on 31/12/59		Total No. of Applicants		Increase (+)  Decrease (-)
	who are house- holders	who are in rooms	On Dec: 31/59	On Dec: 31/58	
Ashton Keynes	12	2	14	12	+ 2
Braydon	-	-	-	-	-
Broad Town	7	1	8	4	+ 4
Clyffe Pypard	8	-	8	7	+ 1
Cricklade	29	20	49	41	+ 8
Latton	-	1	1	1	-
Leigh	2	2	4	4	-
Lydiard Millicent	19	6	25	25	-
Lydiard Tregoze	3	-	3	3	-
Lynehan	29	7	36	29	+ 7
Marston Meysey	-	-	-	-	-
Purton	17	15	32	38	- 6
Tockenham	1	-	1	2	- 1
Wootton Bassett	92	53	145	178	-33
	219	107	326	344	-18

There was a decrease of 18 in the number of applicants on December 31st 1959 as compared with the number on December 31st 1958.

32.8% of the applicants were sharing accommodation. This figure is slightly higher than that of 1958.

Visits to premises for the purpose of checking applications totalled 198.

#### Sizes of Families of Applicants

Man, Wife and						
No Children	1 Child	2 Children	3 Children	4 Children	5 Children	Over 5 Children
105	99	60	38	15	5	4
Percentage of the Total						
32.2	30.4	18.4	11.7	4.6	1.5	1.2

#### Applications for Aged Person's Dwellings.

Parish	Number of Applicants on Dec. 31st 1959		
	Married Couples	Widows, Widowers and Single Persons	Total
Ashton Keynes	1	2	3
Broad Town	3	1	4
Clyffe Pypard	-	1	1
Cricklade	13	13	26
Lydiard Millicent	2	2	4
Lyneham	5	1	6
Purton	8	11	19
Wootton Bassett	35	30	65
	67	61	128

The total number of applicants for aged persons dwellings on December 31st 1958 was 74. There is, therefore, an increase of 54 or 73%.

#### Provision of New Houses.

No houses were built by the Council during the year but 86 were erected by private enterprise.

The new houses were built in the undermentioned parishes.

Parish	Number of New Houses.
Ashton Keynes	4
Broad Town	2
Clyffe Pypard	1
Cricklade	3
Lydiard Millicent	9
Lydiard Tregoze	4
c/f	23

Parish	Number of New Houses.
b/f	23
Lyneham	4
Purton	32
Wootton Bassett	27
	86

#### Number of Houses.

The total number of houses in the district and the number of houses owned by the Council are given in the following table.

Parish	Total No. of Houses	No. of Council Houses Including Aged Person's Dwellings			% of Houses owned by Local Authority
		Erected pre-war	Erected post-war	Total	
Ashton Keynes	278	17	20	37	13.3
Braydon	19	-	-	-	-
Broad Town	155	16	20	36	23.2
Clyffe Pypard	125	14	8	22	17.6
Cricklade	559	26	143	169	30.2
Latton	134	2	6	8	6.0
Leigh	107	9	30	39	36.4
Lydiard Millicent	294	27	11	38	12.9
Lydiard Tregoze	162	9	10	19	11.7
Lyneham	*629	38	12	50	7.9
Marston Meysey	59	6	6	12	20.3
Purton	903	81	109	190	21.0
Tockenham	37	-	4	4	10.8
Wootton Bassett	1331	77	315	392	29.4
	4792	322	694	1016	21.2

\*includes 334 Air Ministry houses.

#### Types of Council Houses.

Parish	Tradition- al	Airey	Reema	Orlit	Unity	Swedish Timber	Wool- away
Ashton Keynes	23	14	-	-	-	-	-
Braydon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Broad Town	28	8	-	-	-	-	-
Clyffe Pypard	20	-	-	-	-	2	-
Cricklade	76	12	-	-	47	-	34
Latton	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leigh	9	14	-	-	16	-	-
Lydiard Millicent	38	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lydiard Tregoze	11	-	-	-	-	8	-
Lyneham	40	10	-	-	-	-	-
Marston Meysey	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purton	134	16	-	-	40	-	-
Tockenham	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wootton Bassett	206	50	14	44	22	-	56
	609	124	14	44	125	10	90

Council houses were sold to sitting tenants during the year as follows :-

	<u>Pre-war</u>	<u>Post-war</u>
Cricklade	2	-
Latton	-	3
Lydiard Millicent	-	1
Lyneham	1	-
Purton	2	-
Wootton Bassett	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>
	<u>11</u>	<u>6</u>

Accommodation provided by council houses :-

	Traditional Houses			New-traditional Houses		Traditional Aged Persons Dwellings (Bungalows)		New Traditional Aged Persons Dwellings (Bungalows)	
	bedrooms			bedrooms		bedrooms		bedrooms	
	4	3	2	3	2	2	1	2	1
Pre-war	9	313	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post-war	6	233	10	357	42	33	5	8	-
	15	546	10	357	42	33	5	8	-

#### Inspection of Council Houses.

Inspection of 65 council houses were made during the year. Details of urgent repairs were passed to the Clerk and other repairs reported to the Council in my monthly Housing Report.

#### Temporary Dwellings.

The only temporary dwellings in the district are the converted ex-army huts owned by the Swindon Corporation and situate at Lydiard Park.

The position on December 31st 1959 had greatly improved, there being only 42 huts remaining in occupation.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1936.

##### Nuisances.

Number of nuisances discovered .. .. .	31
Number of nuisances abated .. .. .	21
Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	103

##### Verminous Premises.

Seventy houses were treated for cluster flies in the roof spaces. There appears to have been a country-wide infestation by this type of fly, probably owing to the mild winter and following warm summer.

Rather more houses than usual were infested with fleas. Ten were treated by means of DDT/Lindane smoke generators with success.

One house had an infestation with lice and two with bugs. Two treatments at intervals were given to each house and no further trouble was experienced.

Two houses where cockroaches were prevalent were treated with DDT powder, and two houses were treated for book-lice.

## Verminous Premises (contd.)

Trouble was experienced at one village by a serious infestation of flies at a number of houses. The flies were breeding at a turkey rearing farm. The owner was approached immediately by the Medical Officer and myself, and an Inspector employed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food also visited the premises. Certain treatment was recommended but a little time elapsed before it was commenced.

## Moveable Dwellings.

The enforcement of the provisions relating to this class of dwelling continues to become more difficult as their numbers increase. A particular problem is presented by the number of itinerant dealers, such as carpet dealers, painters, etc., who periodically move into the district with their caravans, and stay until they have canvassed the surrounding area. While any one particular caravan does not normally remain on a site for more than the allowed forty two days, it invariably happens that a particular spot becomes popular with this type of person and the period of sixty days in any consecutive twelve months during which land may be used for camping purposes is soon exceeded.

There are two licensed sites for moveable dwellings within the district. These are situated at Bradenstoke, and they cater largely for persons employed at the nearby R.A.F. station. One site accommodates 40 caravans and the other 23.

The sites are drained to septic tanks and provided with adequate sanitary accommodation separate for the sexes. On the larger site there is a minimum of one standpipe and gulley for every four caravans while the other has a standpipe and gulley trap for every two caravans. On both the sites electricity is available to each caravan.

The Council consider licence applications for individual moveable dwellings provided the number on any one site does not exceed three. For more than three caravans, the owner of the land is required to make application and carry out the works necessary for a site licence.

During the year 53 licences to station and use moveable dwellings were issued. This is a slight increase on last year's figure. Of the licences issued 29 were new licences, the remainder being renewals.

Three applications for licences to erect or station and use moveable dwellings were refused during the year for the following reasons :-

No water supply within the statutory distance	1
No satisfactory means of waste disposal .. ..	1
Caravan not available for inspection .. ..	1

Total number of visits re moveable dwellings ..	182
---	-----

## Drainage and Sewerage.

Drains from 46 new houses were connected to sewers and 40 new houses were provided with drainage to cesspits.

Water closets were substituted for pail closets at 12 houses where there was waste water drainage only, and the cesspits converted to primary and secondary ~~yes~~ tanks.

Sewers serve the more thickly populated parts of Cricklade, Purton and Wootton Bassett and 5 council house sites are drained to small sewage installations.

All of the Air Ministry houses at Lyneham are drained to Air Ministry sewers and sewage works.

## Drainage and Sewerage (contd.)

A twelve inch storm water sewer was laid from Station Road, Purton, to the sewage works. Storm overflow weirs were fixed and flow recording apparatus were installed at Purton and Wootton Bassett sewage works.

Number of houses served by W.C's. and draining to cesspits	913
Number of houses served by pail closets and draining to cesspits	393
Total number of houses draining to cesspits	1306
Total number of houses draining to small sewage installations	116
Total number of houses connected to sewers	2481
Percentage of houses connected to sewers	51.8
Percentage of houses served by W.C's. and draining to cesspits	19.1
Percentage of houses having pail closets and draining to cesspits	8.2
Percentage of houses draining to small sewage installations	2.4
Percentage of houses drained to sewers, small sewage installations and cesspits	81.5

(The above figures include Air Ministry houses but not temporary dwellings).

No. of visits re drainage 41.

## Public Conveniences.

There is only one public convenience in the district and this is situate at Wootton Bassett.

## Refuse Collection and Disposal.

A weekly collection of house refuse is carried out from all but the more remote premises throughout the district.

The collection and disposal service is operated by two "Dennis" 10 cub.yd. side loading vehicles, a mechanical excavator/shovel and a personnel consisting of a working foreman, two refuse vehicle drivers, an excavator driver, four refuse loaders and a pensioner who is employed in baling waste paper.

One vehicle has been in use for ten years but was reconditioned last year and the other is eight years old.

Refuse tips are situate at Scotlands Lane, Wootton Bassett, Ballickacre, Cricklade, and The Pry, Purton. The JCB Hydra/Digga is used on all tips to deal with the levelling, covering and consolidation of the refuse.

On two occasions the Cricklade and Purton refuse tips were found to be on fire. These tips were quite all right when the foreman left them, but some days afterwards were found to be afire. Each time the fire had either been started on the surface or at the edge of the tip face, and in my opinion the fires had been started deliberately by some person or persons. The two fires at the Purton tip and the first one at Cricklade tip were put out by the Fire Brigade, but water shortage prevented the brigade extinguishing the second fire at Cricklade tip, and a 'fire break' had to be made by digging a trench across the tip, and the isolated refuse allowed to burn out.

Insect infestation has been prevented at the tips by regular treatment with Malathion and by covering the refuse, as much as possible, with earth.

## Refuse Collection and Disposal (contd)

I would point out that since the second refuse vehicle was brought into use in November 1951, the number of premises from which refuse is collected has increased by 871.

No. of visits re public cleansing 338.

### Salvage.

The waste paper merchants continued to take all waste paper throughout the year.

The tonnage of waste paper and receipts from the sale thereof varied little from last year, but there was a considerable increase in the weights of scrap iron, non-ferrous metals and textiles, and the price received for them.

So as to make it easier in keeping the accounts, the figures are given for the financial year ending March 31st 1960 instead of the year ended December 31st 1959.

Salvageable Waste Materials sold - Year ended 31/3/60.

Waste Materials	Weight			Receipts		
	t.	c.	q.	£	s.	d
Waste paper	91	1	0	582	7	6
Scrap Iron	13	19	3	51	5	0
Non-ferrous metals	1	2	1	80	13	1
Textiles	6	17	1	113	15	0
Scrap tyres				1	5	0
	113	0	1	829	5	7

No. of visits re salvage 27

### Refuse and Salvage - Collection and Disposal Costs. (Financial year ended 31st March 1960)

Cost of refuse and salvage collections and disposal	£7,672..1..1d.
Cost of refuse and salvage collections and disposal to General Rate Fund	£6,840..5..6d.
Net cost of refuse and salvage collections and disposal per habitable house (including temporary and Air Ministry houses)	28/4
Net cost of refuse and salvage collections and disposal	
- per head of population	7/11.3
- per 1000 population	£397.
Mileage of refuse vehicles	
No. 1 Vehicle	9520
No. 2 Vehicle	9431
Running cost of refuse vehicles per mile	
No. 1 Vehicle	1/3.1
No. 2 Vehicle	1/4.5
Miles per gallon	
No. 1 Vehicle	5.6
No. 2 Vehicle	5.9

There was a decrease of £2476 in the nett cost of refuse collection and disposal compared with the previous year. This is

## Refuse and Salvage (contd)

chiefly due to the fact that last year £2,225 was paid for the JCB excavator/shovel. There was also a decrease in the mileage covered by the refuse vehicles owing to the Wootton Bassett refuse tip operating for the full twelve months and so obviating a long haul to Purton tip.

## Infectious Diseases and Dysentery.

The number of cases of dysentery occurring within the district during the year again increased considerably. From the extensive enquiries which have been made into the cases it seems that the mode of transmission is by contact with persons affected with or carrying dysentery. In no instance was any food or drink known to be involved. The carelessness of the general public regarding hand washing and their ignorance of its importance is the prime cause for the ever increasing incidence of dysentery. Coupled with this we have the fact that many infections are accompanied by such mild symptoms that a doctor is not consulted. There are also, unfortunately, a number of people who deliberately attempt to conceal the fact that they are affected in order to avoid any inconvenience which might arise through being kept off work or through wives having to stay away from work to care for children excluded from school. The close co-operation of the headmasters in notifying children suspected of having dysentery symptoms was greatly appreciated and resulted in a large number of cases receiving medical attention which would otherwise have passed unnoticed. The number of dysentery carriers amongst the population must, from the experience in this district be considerable, and it is they who give rise to the periodic outbreaks. It is obvious that the intensive efforts made by this department only try to prevent the spread of the disease and are not in themselves producing any decrease in the incidence of this disease. Only the raising of personal standards of hygiene throughout the country is likely to produce this.

As a result of stool specimens submitted for laboratory examination 106 persons were found to be affected with *Shigella Sonnei* (*Sonnei* dysentery). Broad Town and Wootton Bassett were the parishes affected in the main outbreak. At the schools concerned the procedure for the control of outbreaks of dysentery in schools, as laid down by the County Medical Officer of Health, was put into operation. A few cases occurred at Lydiard Park in July but a general outbreak did not develop.

Stool specimens are taken when a suspected case of dysentery is notified by a doctor or when, as a result of enquiries, dysentery is suspected. Three stool specimens are taken from food handlers who are dysentery suspects or who are contacts with suspected dysentery cases. 40 persons were found to be still affected with *Shigella Sonnei* upon completion of medical treatment. In these cases, further stool specimens were taken either after further treatment had been given or, if no more treatment was prescribed, after a period of time. In two cases it was necessary to repeat the taking of stool specimens on six occasions before the patients were found to be clear.

Total number of visits re infectious diseases and dysentery	1,492
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## Laboratory Examination.

The total number of faecal specimens submitted during the year for laboratory examination was 1061. An increase of 611 over the previous year.

## CLEAN AIR ACT 1956.

There are three boiler plants within the district and also a brickworks. One boiler plant is operated in connection with the brickworks. During the year the instrumentation at one plant was improved and there was a subsequent reduction in smoke emission.

# FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955.

## Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949 - 1954.

No. of milk Distributors on the Register	19
No. of Distributors Dairies on the Register	10
No. of inspections made under the Regulations	5

## Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations 1949 - 1954.

No. of "Tuberculin Tested" dealers licences	13
No. of Supplementary "Tuberculin Tested" dealers licences	8

## Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations 1949 - 1953.

No. of "Pasteurised" dealers licences	13
No. of Supplementary "Pasteurised" dealers licences	7
No. of "Sterilised" dealers licences	6
No. of Supplementary "Sterilised" dealers licences	3

## Milk Sampling.

The percentage of Methylene Blue test failures for the year was slightly lower than for the previous year. The Divisional Executive Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, is informed in cases where samples repeatedly fail the keeping quality test.

Samples were also taken for biological examination to determine if tubercle bacilli or Brucella Abortus were present. All samples were found to be free from T.B. Three samples showed a positive ring test for Brucella Abortus but all were found to be negative on biological examination.

## Number of Milk Samples taken

	Designated	Pasteurised
For Methylene Blue tests only	50	-
For Methylene Blue, biological and Brucella Abortus tests	24	-
	74	-

## Results of Milk Sampling

	Pass	Fail
Methylene Blue Test	54 (73%)	20 (27%)
Biological Test	24 (100%)	-

## Sampling - Brucella Abortus

No. of samples submitted	Ring Test result		Biological Result	
	Negative	Positive	Negative	Positive
24	21	3	24	-

## Ice Cream.

The extension of ice cream sampling commenced last summer was continued this year due to the weekly check sample rota which was set up to take samples from the new local factory. This rota entailed taking regular samples into the Swindon Public Health Laboratory and the practice of sampling shops and other premises in the district selling prepacked brands was continued. The methods of storage at these premises were checked. At the end of the year 51 premises were on the register and at two of these ice cream was made on the premises, one by Method 1 and the other by Method 2. The remainder sold prepacked brands from conservators on their premises.

It is interesting to note that there is one premise selling ice cream in the district for every 350 persons and this does not include the activities of vans selling in the streets daily. One hundred and four samples were taken during the year but failure of an incubator at the laboratory rendered four of these void. Of the 100 samples for which results were obtained 60% were placed in Grade 1, 27% in Grade 2, 10% in Grade 3 and 3% in Grade 4.

A table is set out hereunder giving the record during the year of each brand sold in the district.

Manufacturer and Percentages	Provisional Grading			
	1	2	3	4
A	18	5	4	2
Percentage	(62%)	(17.3%)	(13.8%)	(6.9%)
B	5			
Percentage	(100%)			
C	1	3	3	1
Percentage	(12.5%)	(37.5%)	(37.5%)	(12.5%)
D	6			
Percentage	(100%)			
E	5	1		
Percentage	(83.4%)	(16.6%)		
F	4	4	1	
Percentage	(44.5%)	(44.5%)	(11%)	
G	6	1		
Percentage	(85.7%)	(14.3%)		
H	3	5		
Percentage	(37.5%)	(62.5%)		
I	2	6		
Percentage	(25%)	(75%)		
J	6	2		
Percentage	(75%)	(25%)		
K			2	
Percentage			(100%)	
L	4			
Percentage	(100%)			
TOTALS:	60	27	10	3
Percentages:	60%	27%	10%	3%

## Meat.

Regular killing takes place at 6 slaughterhouses. At 4 of them animals are killed on one or two days per week, but slaughtering

Meat (contd.)

takes place on five to six days per week at the other 2 premises, including Sundays and a number of evenings.

The downward trend in the incidence of meat found to be affected with tuberculosis continued in 1959. The percentage of animals found to be affected dropped from 0.2 to 0.15 and the percentage of the total weight of condemned meat dropped from 10.15 to 8.0.

1312 visits were made to slaughterhouses and shops for the purpose of maintaining 100% meat inspection.

Animals killed and Carcasses examined

	Cattle other than Cows	Cows	Calves	Pigs	Sheep	Goats	Total
No. of animals killed	311	74	16,344	1,088	6,955	2	24,774
No. of carcasses examined	311	74	16,344	1,088	6,955	2	24,774

Condemned Meat

	Cattle other than cows	Cows	Calves	Pigs	Sheep	Goats	Total
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>							
Whole carcasses	3	3	40	-	13	-	59
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	44	23	313	148	259	-	792
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	15.1	41.9	2.2	13.6	3.9	-	3.4
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>							
Whole carcasses	1	-	1	1	-	-	3
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	3	1	11	19	-	-	34
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	1.3	1.3	0.07	1.8	-	-	0.15
<u>Cysticercosis</u>							
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

# Condemned Meat (contd)

	Cattle other than cows	Cows	Calves	Pigs	Sheep	Goats	Total
<u>Condemned for all diseases</u>							
Whole carcasses	4	3	41	1	13	-	62
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	47	29	324	167	259	-	826
Total number of animals affected with disease	51	32	365	168	272	-	888
Percentage of the number inspected which were affected with disease	16.4	43.2	2.2	15.4	3.9	..	3.6

## Weights of Condemned Meat

	Condemned in slaughterhouses				Condemned in shops			
	T	c	q	lbs	T	c	q	lbs
Beef	1	15	-	13			2	3
Veal		19	3	3				
Pork and Bacon		2	-	26				
Mutton and Lamb		4	2	14				
Offal	1	3	3	25				
	4	5	2	25			2	3

	Condemned for Tuberculosis				Condemned for diseases other than Tuberculosis			
	T	c	q	lbs	T	c	q	lbs
Beef		3	1	18	1	12	-	26
Veal			1	26		19	1	5
Pork and Bacon		2	-	20				6
Mutton and Lamb		-	-	-		4	2	14
Offal			3	9	1	3	-	16
		6	3	17	3	19	1	11
Percentage of the total of condemned meat				8.0				92.0

## Tuberculosis in Calves.

The incidence of tuberculosis in calves killed in the district reached a record low in 1959.

Only 12 calves out of a total of 16,344 were affected with the disease and only one calf was condemned for congenital tuberculosis.

The decline in the number of calves found with this disease is remarkable, as is shown in the following table. There was a yearly decline during the five yearly periods.

Tuberculosis in Calves (contd.)

Year	Number of calves killed	Number of tubercular calves	Percentage of calves affected with tuberculosis
1940	14,095	102	0.72
1945	16,895	101	0.60
1950	21,397	71	0.33
1955	21,167	24	0.11
1959	16,344	12	0.07

Slaughterhouses Act 1958.The Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations 1958.The Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations 1958.The Slaughterhouse (Reports) Direction 1959.

The Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations 1958 and the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations 1958 came into force on January 1st 1959 excepting, as regards existing slaughterhouses, certain Parts and Regulations. The excepted Parts and Regulations will come into force on a day to be appointed by the Minister.

The regulations in force deal with the hygiene of premises, equipment, and persons, water supply, drainage, lairage, drinking troughs, racks or rangers, keeping of animals for slaughter, and slaughtering of animals.

The Slaughterhouse (Reports) Direction 1959 requires reports to be made to the Minister during the twelve months November 2nd 1959 to November 2nd 1960. The report must deal with the existing and probable future requirements of the district for slaughterhouse facilities and the slaughtering facilities which are, or likely to become, available to meet those requirements. Consultation must take place with organisations representing the interests concerned, meat traders, farmers, auctioneers, other local authorities, etc. The report must give particulars in detail of all slaughterhouses, indicating what premises comply with all requirements in force, what premises the local authority expect to comply by a recommended date, and those premises they expect will not comply.

Slaughter of Animals Act 1933/58.

Unconditional licences were issued to 16 slaughtermen, and one licence to a person to slaughter only under the supervision of a person holding a licence to slaughter without supervision.

Other Foods.

The amount of unsound food voluntarily surrendered again remained small. The details are as follows :-

	lbs.	ozs.
8 tins boneless ham	61	3
4 tins chopped pork	4	-
1 tin pork shoulder picnic	9	3

Food Premises.

There are 58 premises in the district which are registered under the Food and Drugs Act 1955. During the year one premises ceased to be used for the manufacture of sausages and one for fish frying, another four premises were registered for the storage and sale of ice cream.

Manufacture and/or storage and sale of ice cream	51
Manufacture and sale of sausages, pickled, pressed or preserved meat	5
Purpose of fish frying	2
	<u>58</u>

## Food Hygiene Regulations 1955.

The following is a general classification of the various types of food premises in the district :-

Bakers	...	6
Butchers	...	12
Cafes	...	4
Cafes cum confectioners		2
Canteens	...	3
Confectioners	...	13
Egg grading depot	...	1
Food products factories		2
Fishmongers cum grocers		1
Fishmongers	...	2
Greengrocers	...	2
Grocers	...	55
Halls, Social Centres, etc.		13
Ice cream manufacture		1
Institutions, homes, etc.		3
Licensed premises (including clubs)		50
Manufacture of chocolate (domestic)		1
Poultry slaughter and packing		3
School kitchens	...	5
Schools where meals are taken		11
Youth Hostel	...	1
		<u>191</u>

There are a number of traders selling food from a variety of vehicles. It is only possible to estimate their number as the majority of them operate from premises outside the district. Apart from vehicles belonging to the leading ice cream manufacturers, the following are known to be operating in the district:-

Butchers	7
Greengrocers	1
Grocers	19
Ice Cream Sales	<u>2</u>
	<u>29</u>

The routine inspection of food premises continued throughout the year and the good relationship established between the food traders and this department continued. A brief report on the various types of premises together with details of work carried out as a result of action by this department is given below :-

### Bakehouses.

The standard of hygiene at these premises was found to be generally satisfactory. One bakehouse is operated under extremely difficult conditions in that the premises are very small and are so situated that they cannot be enlarged. Conditions at one bakehouse were found to be unsatisfactory, some cake trays, equipment and the walls of a workroom being in a dirty state. Following a notice from this department the premises and equipment were immediately cleansed and on further inspection conditions were found to be satisfactory.

### Butchers.

One shop operating under new management was found to be unsatisfactory due to lack of staff and to bad organisation, advice was given and the premises are being kept under closer observation.

### Cafes.

Four cafes consist of premises which are far from ideal for the purpose, the kitchen accommodation being only originally intended for domestic purposes. This means that the staff are working under very difficult conditions which is not conducive to a high standard of hygiene. At one premises redecoration was found to be necessary.

### Canteens, Confectioners and Fishmongers.

Apart from a few minor items these were found to be satisfactory.

### Grocers.

During the year a large grocers shop was modernised as a result of a request by this department for extensive repairs and alterations. At another premises redecoration was required.

### Halls, Social Centres, etc.

Following a request from this department work was carried out at two village halls and a social centre. At one hall a wash-hand basin together with a constant supply of hot and cold water was provided while at the other a sink and wash-hand basin with constant hot and cold water supplies was installed and drainage to a septic tank provided. The social centre served a community living in temporary dwellings and was found to be in a bad state of repair. Some repairs and improvements were carried out but in the Autumn the premises were closed due to a reduction of the number of persons living on the site.

### Institutions, Homes, etc.

The provision of additional hand washing facilities and some alterations are still required at one old persons home.

### Licensed Premises.

During the year two publicans started to serve cooked meals from their premises and they were required to provide additional hand washing facilities. At another premises a sink was found to be unsatisfactory and was subsequently replaced. At a hostel structural repairs, redecoration and the provision of additional hand washing facilities were completed.

### Mobile Shops.

Sinks and hot water containers were provided on two mobile shops.

### Poultry Slaughter and Packing.

The broiler packing station, which was established in old aerodrome buildings by a local farmer, continues to operate. No great expansion has taken place during the year and the average kill remains at 500 to 1000 broilers a day on four days a week. Electric stunning is practised before cutting the jugular vein and the birds then move on the rail system through the plucking machines and gutting room. Packing is carried out in a separate department and the finished product is stored in refrigerators before despatch from the premises. Drainage from this plant still creates a problem, but regular pumping out of the sewage tanks and composting of the sludge has kept the system working without a nuisance.

Poultry killing is carried out at a pig and poultry farm, the average weekly kill being 400 birds. The premises comprise a killing room, hanging room and cold stores. The birds are not eviscerated and are supplied direct to the trade.

Improved hand washing facilities in the killing room were requested during the year.

A large turkey station established on an old dairy farm started regular killing, dressing and packaging of turkeys during the year. Conversion of farm buildings has formed a very modern unit for this work, comprising a darkened catching pen, circular bleeding point, hot water dip, plucking machines, tendon extractor, gutting machine, washing machine, iced water storage, polythene container machine and calcium chlorate chemical freezer and final wash. From this building the birds go for box packing and storage in deep freeze before despatch. A firm with a household name carry out routine biological examinations of a small percentage of the birds as a check and have had much to do with the organisation of the hygienic handling of this product. 43,000 birds are

## Poultry Slaughter and Packing (contd)

handled annually, the great majority having been produced on this modern farm.

## Schools and School Kitchens.

The scullery at a county council school was enlarged and additional hand washing facilities provided.

No. of visits under Food Hygiene Regulations 178

## Food Poisoning.

A man, his wife and two children affected with sickness and diarrhoea were notified as suspected food poisoning cases. Investigations were made as to the source, and faecal specimens from the four persons and also portions of the food eaten were submitted for bacteriological examination. The persons were found to be free from pathogenic organisms, but *Staphylococcus Aureus* was isolated from minced beef which had been purchased outside the district. This information was passed to the Authority concerned.

One other case of suspected food poisoning was notified. Faecal specimens were obtained from the patient and the two other members of the family. Some of the food eaten by the family on the previous day was submitted for bacteriological examination, but the result was negative, as was the result of the faecal examinations. The family had had dinner on the previous evening at a hotel outside the district. No other cases were reported, and it was impossible to say what was the cause of the illness.

No. of visits re food poisoning .. 24

## SHOPS ACT 1950.

No action was necessary during the year under this Act.

## FACTORIES ACTS 1937 and 1959

Registered premises under the Factories Acts are :-

Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Brickworks	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Builders and carpenters	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Building operations	.	..	..	..	..	..	1
Condensed and evaporated milk manufactory	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Coffin board makers	.	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dental manufactory	.	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dried milk manufactory	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Egg grading depot	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Engineering shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Furniture maker and repairer	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Gas works	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Glove works	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Grass drying plants	.	..	..	..	..	..	2
Gravel pits	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Joinery works	.	..	..	..	..	..	1
Laundries	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Local Authority Workshop	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Motor and cycle repair shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Potteries	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rope works	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sawmills	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sausage makers	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Waterworks	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

67

Part 1 of the Act.

INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		In- spections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	8	1		
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	58	28		
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	1	2		
Total	67	31		

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness(S.1)	1	1			
Overcrowding (S.2)					
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)					
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)					
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)					
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)(a)Insufficient					
(b)Unsuitable or defective	2	1			
(c)Not separate for sexes					
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)					
Total	3	2			

Part VIII of the Act - Outwork.

Nature of Work  (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prose- cutions (7)
Wearing)Making apparel) etc.	27					
)Cleaning						
) and						
) Washing						
Household linen						
Lace, lace cur- tains and nets						
Curtains and furniture hangings						
Furniture and upholstery						
Electro-plate						
File making						
Brass and brass articles						
Fur pulling						
Iron and steel cables and chains						
Iron and Steel anchors and grapnels						
Cart gear						
Locks, latches and keys						
Umbrellas, etc.						
Artificial flowers						
Nets, other than wire nets						
Tents						
Sacks						
Racquet and tennis balls						
Paper bags						
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper						
Brush making						
Pea picking						
Feather sorting						
Carding, etc., of buttons etc.						

Nature of Work  (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Stuffed toys						
Basket making						
Chocolates and sweetmeats						
Cosques, Christmas stockings, etc.						
Textile weaving						
Lampshades						
TOTAL	27					

The unsuitable or defective closets were found at two factories towards the end of the year. As the result of a notice served at the end of 1958, a building site was provided with satisfactory sanitary accommodation.

#### Outworkers.

A factory engaged in making industrial gloves employ 27 outworkers. 18 of these outworkers are living outside the district. The remaining 9 live in the following parishes :-

Ashton Keynes	..	5
Cricklade	..	3
Deigh ..	..	1

A factory situate outside the district, making clothing, employ 6 outworkers living within this district.

#### The Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order 1957.

No. of premises licensed by the Authority 10

(a) large - (100 pigs or 500 poultry or over)	1
(b) medium - (20-100 pigs or 100-500 poultry)	nil
(c) small - (4-20 pigs or 50-100 poultry)	9

Types of boiling plants used

1	electric or gas	1
2	coal or wood	9

No. of Visits re Waste Foods Order .. 13

#### WATER SUPPLIES.

The new 12 inch water main between Ashton Keynes Waterworks and Pavenhill, Purton, was completed in September and brought into use.

No. 3 borehole at Ashton Keynes was brought into use when the above mentioned main was completed and No. 2 borehole which had been used to augment the supply was then used as a standby.

The additional 500,000 gallon reservoir at Flaxlands had not been completed by the end of the year.

## Water Supplies (contd.)

### Sources.

There are 3 boreholes at Ashton Keynes but only two are used at the same time and these provide most of the water used for public supply.

An adit driven into the chalk hills at Clyffe Pypard and a well at Broad Town are the other sources of public supply.

### Storage.

The following are the details of the storage capacity for public water supply :-

	Gallons
Hook Reservoir ...	500,000
Cricklade reservoir ...	60,000
Wootton Bassett elevated tank	50,000
Clyffe Pypard underground tank	35,000
Ashton Keynes elevated tank ..	20,000
Purton (Pavenhill) elevated tank	20,000
Purton (The Heading) underground tank	17,000
Bradenstoke elevated tank ...	12,000
Broad Town underground tank ...	10,000
	<u>724,000</u>

### Water Sampling.

Number of water samples taken:-

Public supplies	43
Private supplies	<u>59</u>
	<u>102</u>

### Results of Water Analysis

	Bacteriological				Chemical	
	Unsatisfactory	Suspicious	Satisfactory	Excellent	Fit for drinking purposes	Unfit for drinking purposes
Taken from public supplies at						
Ashton Keynes	-	-	1	17	1	-
Broad Town	-	-	2	8	1	-
Clyffe Pypard	-	-	1	9	1	-
Thornhill	-	-	-	2	-	-
	-	-	4	36	3	-
Taken from private supplies in the parishes of						
Ashton Keynes	11	-	3	1	-	-
Clyffe Pypard	6	3	1	-	-	-
Latton	3	-	-	-	-	-
Lydiard Millicent	-	-	-	1	-	-
Lydiard Tregoze	1	-	-	-	-	-
Lynham	4	1	1	-	-	-
Marston Meysey	8	3	5	7	-	-
	33	7	10	9	-	-

The 33 unsatisfactory and 7 suspicious samples were taken from 22 private supplies, 15 of which were in areas where no mains supply was available. Of the remaining seven supplies, the use of two had

### Water Sampling (contd)

been discontinued by the end of the year, mains water having been laid to the premises concerned and the owners of premises served by the other five had been requested to connect to the mains supply.

One of the unsatisfactory supplies served a large house and two other dwelling houses. Plans were under consideration for the conversion of the large house into flats and arrangements are in hand for the supply to be chlorinated.

All of the 40 bacteriological and 3 chemical samples taken from public supplies were satisfactory.

### Chemical and Mineral Analysis - Public Supplies.

	Chemical Analysis		
	Ashton Keynes (Reaction pH 7.3)	Broad Town (Reaction pH 7.2)	Clyffe Pypard (Reaction pH 7.5)
	Parts per Million		
Free Carbon Dioxide CO <sub>2</sub>	43	50	40
Ammoniacal Nitrogen as N	.003	.006	less than .003
Albuminoid Nitrogen as N	.007	.025	.010
Nitrous Nitrogen as N	Absent	Faint trace	Absent
Nitric Nitrogen as N	0.33	0.7	0.74
Hardness: Temporary	228	274	211
Permanent	40	50	59
Permanganate figure	0.21	0.08	0.29
Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	228	274	211
Total Solids	360	455	345
	Mineral Analysis		
Calcium as Ca	96	124	104
Magnesium as Mg	9	3.4	2
Sodium as Na	12.6	12	6.8
Potassium as K	1.5	3.3	2.7
Carbonate as CO <sub>3</sub>	143	167	133
Chloride as Cl	18	12	13.5
Sulphate as SO <sub>4</sub>	40	40	28
Nitrate as NO <sub>3</sub>	1.4	5	3.3
Iron as Fe	0.04	Less than .01	Less than .01
Lead and Copper	less than 0.1	Less than 0.1	Less than 0.1

Analyst's remarks - There are no really material changes since February 1958, and the standard of purity is well maintained. We have this time given the potassium figures as a matter of interest. The figure has one significance that may become important, namely, that potassium is naturally radioactive to a small extent and has to be taken into consideration in any work on "background levels" of radioactivity.

### Houses and Population supplied from Public Water Mains

Parish	Water supplied direct to houses (not includ- ing temporary dwellings)		Water supplied by means of a standpipe (not including temporary dwellings)	
	No. of houses	Estimated population	No. of houses	Estimated population
Ashton Keynes	260	927		
Braydon	19	68		
Broad Town	125	445		
c/f	404	1,440		
		28		

## Houses and Population supplied from Public Water Mains (contd)

Parish	Water supplied direct to houses (not including temporary dwellings)		Water supplied by means of a standpipe (not including temporary dwellings)	
	No. of houses	Estimated population	No. of houses	Estimated population
b/f	404	1,440		
Clyffe Pypard	90	321		
Cricklade	554	1,974		
Latton	71	253		
Leigh	107	381		
Lydiard Millicent	282	1,005		
Lydiard Tregoze	127	453		
Lyneham	608	2,167		
Marston Meysey	45	160		
Purton	871	3,104		
Tockenham	37	132		
Wootton Bassett	1,308	4,662	11	39
	4,504	16,052	11	39

## Houses and Population supplied from Private Water Mains

Parish	Water supplied direct to houses (not including temporary dwellings)		Water supplied by means of a standpipe (not including temporary dwellings)	
	No. of houses	Estimated population	No. of houses	Estimated population
Broad Town	12	43		
Clyffe Pypard	23	82		
Latton	24	85		
Lydiard Tregoze	22	78		
	81	289	-	-

## Temporary Dwellings and Population supplied from Public Water Mains

Parish	Water supplied direct to temporary dwellings		Water supplied by means of standpipes on the site	
	No. of temporary dwellings	Estimated population	No. of temporary dwellings	Estimated population
Lydiard Tregoze	42	150	-	-

## Total Number of Dwellings and Estimated Population supplied from Water Mains

	Public Water Mains		Private Water Mains	
	No. of dwellings	Estimated population	No. of dwellings	Estimated population
Into or on to premises	4,546	16,202	81	289
By means of standpipes	11	39	-	-
Total	4,557	16,241	81	289

Percentage of Dwellings and Estimated Population  
supplied from Water Mains

	Public Water Mains		Private Water Mains	
	Dwellings	Estimated population	Dwellings	Estimated population
Into or on to premises	94.04	94.03	1.67	1.68
By means of standpipes	0.23	0.23	-	-
Total	94.27	94.26	1.67	95.94

Number of visits re water supplies :-

Public supplies	45
Private supplies	60

THE PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949

There was an increase in the percentage of properties inspected which were infested with rats and mice.

I am pleased to report that test baiting of sewers at Cricklade, Purton and Wootton Bassett proved them to be free from rats.

Rats in small numbers were found from time to time at the sewage works but were soon dealt with.

On a few occasions rats were found at Cricklade and Purton refuse tips but Wootton Bassett tip did not need treatment.

	Type of Property				
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Business Premises	Agri-cultural	Total
No. of properties inspected-					
(a) after notification	-	49	19	13	81
(b) survey	12	879	187	190	1,268
(c) otherwise (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	-	20	-	-	20
Total properties inspected	12	928	226	203	1,369
No. of properties infested					
by - rats	12	158	28	43	241
- mice	-	29	13	2	44
% of the properties inspected which were infested					
by - rats	100	17.0	12.4	21.2	17.6
- mice		3.1	5.7	1.0	3.2
No. of infested properties treated by the Local Authority	12	187	41	45	285
Total number of treatments (including re-treatments carried out)	17	201	39	46	303

The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949 (contd)

The following table shows the percentage infestation of all properties inspected

	Percentage of the properties inspected which were infested					
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Rats	19.6	10.8	11.0	12.3	11.7	17.6
Mice	2.1	1.2	2.6	4.0	2.0	3.2

No. of visits re infestation by rats and mice 2,617

PETROLEUM ACT AND REGULATIONS.

On February 1st 1949 pamphlets were sent to all owners of petrol pumps which gave information about certain conditions for electrical equipment used in connection with petrol pumps, which could be brought into force on January 1st 1960.

In September 1958 the Council adopted the Home Office Model Conditions (with the exception of one condition) for electrical equipment used in connection with petrol service pumps for all new installations forthwith, and for other pumps from January 1st 1960.

On April 29th 1959 reminders were sent out and copies of the conditions for electrical equipment enclosed therewith. This was repeated on August 22nd 1959 with a request that a certificate be furnished from an electrical testing authority or competent electrical contractor that the electrical conditions have been complied with. At the end of the year only one certificate had been received.

The conditions for storing petroleum were revised and consolidated during 1959.

One application for a renewal of the licence to store petroleum was refused owing to the dangerous conditions of storage and an appeal against the refusal was heard by the Home Office Inspector on October 30th. The result of the appeal was not known at the end of the year.

No. of licences issued to store petroleum	...	66
No. of licences issued to store petroleum and carbide		1
No. of licences issued to store carbide	...	1
No. of inspections of installations and store places		39

MISCELLANEOUS VISITS.

These are visits made when it was found that the matters in question did not concern the Public Health Department and often were no concern of the Council.

No. of miscellaneous visits	...	55
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NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT.

No action was called for under this Act.

DEALERS IN OLD METALS AND MARINE STORE DEALERS.

There are 11 dealers in old metals registered at 12 premises situate as follows:-

Clyffe Pypard	2
Cricklade	1
Tockenham	1
Lydiard Tregoze	1
Wootton Bassett	7

TABULAR SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS MADE DURING THE YEAR.

Water Supplies - Public	...	...	45
- Private	...	...	60
Drainage	...	...	41
Piggeries	...	...	2
Sewage Works	...	...	1
Moveable Dwellings	...	...	182
Factories	...	...	15
Workplaces	...	...	2
Bakehouses	...	...	14
Refuse Collection	...	...	204
Refuse Disposal	...	...	134
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	..	...	2,617
Clean Air Act	...	...	2
Schools	...	...	2
Nuisances	...	...	103
Waste Foods Order	...	...	13
Salvage	...	...	27
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	55
Rivers Pollution	...	...	4
Swimming Pools	...	...	3
Dealers in Old Metals	...	...	1
Rent Act	...	...	3
Housing - Public Health Act	...	...	43
- Housing Act	...	...	86
- Council Houses	...	...	77
Council Houses re applications, complaints, etc.	...	...	206
Miscellaneous Housing	...	...	14
Verminous Premises	...	...	130
Infectious Diseases	...	...	31
Dysentery	...	...	1,461
Meat Inspection	...	...	1,312
Slaughterhouses Act 1958	...	...	29
Food Hygiene Regulations -			
Butchers	...	...	12
Canteens	...	...	3
Confectioners	...	...	6
Fishmongers	...	...	2
Grocers	...	...	68
Greengrocers	...	...	2
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	7
Social Centres	...	...	2
Poultry Killing Premises	..	...	3
Parish Halls	...	...	7
Restaurants and Cafes	...	...	20
School Kitchens	...	...	7
School Sculleries	...	...	4
Youth Hostels	...	...	1
Licensed Premises	...	...	37
Mobile Shops	...	...	19
Old Peoples Homes	...	...	1
Stalls	...	...	1
Miscellaneous Food Visits	...	...	11
Dairies	...	...	5
Milk Sampling	...	...	75
Ice Cream Sampling	...	...	99
Food and Drugs Sampling	1..	...	6
Food Poisoning	...	...	24
Questionnaire re Inflammable Liquids	...	...	69
Petroleum Act	...	...	39
Dealers in Old Metals	...	...	1
			<u>7,450</u>





